

SPORTS

Everything was decided by the parachute event

Alina Chubukina of Ruzhica has retained her title of absolute champion in the USSR national championship in parachute combined event at the USSR championship which recently ended in Minsk. The competition was still, with a large group of contestants. After the first three events—winning, shooting, and cross-country race, Chubukina was not yet in the lead. However, with a brilliant performance in the last event in

the programme—precision parachute landing—the Ukrainian athlete shot to the lead. The second and third places went to Valentina Tkach and Tatyana Buravkova, both of Moscow.

In the men's competition last year's absolute champion Yevgeny Prokoshin of Bryansk gave way to the new champion (a long-standing rival), Vladimir Bogdanov, also of Bryansk. The bronze medal went to Sergei Chalko of Minsk.

In the team event, the prize went to Moscow female athletes and men from the Russian Federation.

Impressive draws in the world title contests

(Continued from page 1)

quick to react. The game full of suspense ended in a tie.

In the second game, in which Kasparov played White, the contestants battled in the new Indian Defence. It was a long story. Yet, we can only say that the initiative in the game passed from one player to the other several times. Shortly before the game was adjourned, Kasparov's advantage was overwhelming. However, having exceeded his time, he reduced his superiority considerably. Yet, on the next day when the game resumed, the defender played a confident

game, carrying it to another draw.

This means we are yet to see more of the match.

In the women's match between two Soviet Grandmasters—twice world champion Maya Chiburdanidze and Lina Levitina in Volgograd, the score after two games stands at 1-1. Unlike the men's championship the number of games here is limited to 16 and the draws are counted in. The winner will be the contestant who scores more than half of the number of points, i.e., 8.5. If the score is 8-8, Chiburdanidze will retain her title.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

FAMILY TOURISM

Featured is the Zoln family who are employed at the Metro in Moscow. Mother, father, and their three-year-old son Kostya are enthusiastic about traveling, and practically every Sunday, let alone summer holidays, they go

on journeys out of town. They were pleased to enter the competition for the mastery and speed in pitching tents, making a fire and crossing rivers and other obstacles, and to share experiences. This competition was

arranged by the Sokolniki park. People of different age groups and professions have also entered for the competition whose youngest participant was Kostya.

Photos by Alexander Rybkovsky



Photo by Alexander Rybkovsky

Canada and Sweden for the finals

In the second semi-finals in the Canada Cup, the Soviet team lost 2-3 to the hosts during extra time.

The rule is that if the game is drawn after the main 60 minutes, the winner in the semifinal and final series is the team that scores first during extra time.

From the very first minutes it became clear that the "elimination principle" had left its mark on the games of the two teams. Soviet players failed to take advantage of several favourable situations; they either missed or shot straight at the goal.

The Canadians also had something to complain against. Soviet goalie, for Myslikin repulsed all their attacks in the first round.

During the second round, the Maple Leafs played with such enthusiasm, at such speed and with so many imaginative combinations as had not been seen in the earlier matches. They stormed the Soviet posts 17 times as against only six such threatening moves by the Soviet team. When the Canadians still held the upper hand one of these attacks ended with Tonelli scoring a goal.

In evaluating the third round, it should be said that those twenty minutes showed that the Soviet team's traditions had been preserved despite the shift in the generations and absence from the team of world-famous players. The team showed stamina and sense of purpose. At first, Svetlov, who for the first time played the entire tournament from the beginning to the end, equalized the score. After that, Makarov, recognized as the best player in the Soviet team during the Cup, made an-

USSR and Finland expanding sports contacts

A tense moment in the final game between Sweden and the United States.

Marat Granov, Chairman of the Sports Committee of the USSR and Chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR, has invited a delegation of Finnish athletes to the USSR for a friendly exchange of sports and cultural relations. Last June, for example, last June, Finnish skaters were invited to the Olympic championships in Lyubimovskaya.

During the first six days of 1984 alone Soviet and Finnish athletes held 31 joint sessions.

During the talks representatives of the two countries' National Olympic Committees determined their determination to strengthen the ties between the two countries' sports and cultural relations. It was decided to be active in promoting its purity and unity and attempts by the two countries to reach a common goal.

They stressed the need to increase the role played by the Association of Soviet and the solution of tasks in the International Olympic Committee.

Two games were played in group G. Northern Ireland beat USSR in Dublin with a lone goal scored by Walsh.

Norway and Switzerland met in Oslo where the 1-0 Swiss victory looked quite logical: Egil made a good penalty kick in the 4th minute. Denmark, USSR, Ireland and Switzerland will fight for two candidatures to Mexico.

Last Wednesday was a day for important football matches in many European countries. Five elimination matches were played in the world championship whose final games will be held in Mexico in 1986. There were five friendly games which also provided good training for the future and decisive matches.

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UN General Assembly session opens

New York September 18 is the opening date for the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. The agenda contains 19 items reflecting the complex nature of the world.

The USSR resolutely speaks in favour of enhancing the UN role in eliminating the dangers of nuclear war, making healthful international political relations, and aimed at the international relations of peace, at reducing the threat of nuclear war.

International action has been won by the UN. The USSR has been guided in their policy by certain agreed rules.

Acting precisely in accordance with the USSR has undertaken not to make use of nuclear weapons. The USSR promotes peaceful relations.

He has visited Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, as one of the four cities on his programme during his stay in the Soviet Union. In Tallinn, Rev. Graham addressed congregations in the Church of Olavine and Alexander Nevsky Cathedral.

Metropolitan Aleksey of Tallinn and Estonia spoke about the need for peace and I hope and pray that we can all work together for the salvation of mankind. The leaders of the Baptist community also spoke about peace.

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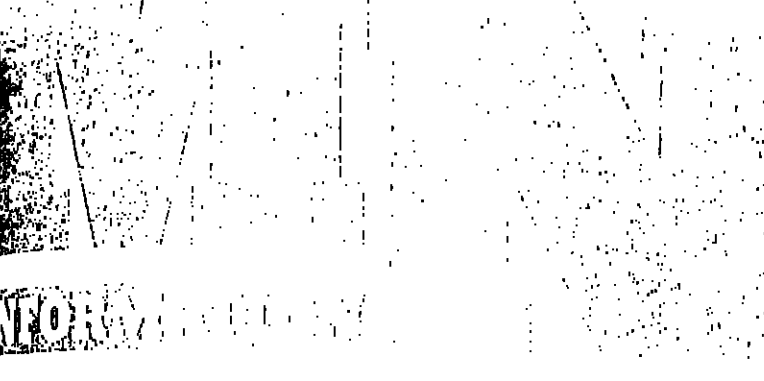
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ASSITEJ Assembly in Moscow

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The ASSITEJ was set up in 1956. Soviet children's theatre workers were among its sponsors from the very beginning and have since been enthusiastic participants in its activities, including meetings of actors,

exchange of experience, sending children's theatre companies to international festivals, and information publishing. Natalya Sals, chief and managing director of the children's musical theatre, is the president of the Soviet (ASSITEJ) centre.

ASSITEJ assemblies are held once in every three years, the latest of which took place in Lyons, France. Delegates from almost 40 countries will participate in the next forum. The programme includes reports by national ASSITEJ centres in the USSR, France and Mexico on the role of children's and youth theatres in bringing up the younger generation in the spirit of peace, humanism and progress. The working commissions will discuss the problems of contemporary dramatic art, the role of art directors in making productions, the significance of children's theatre and ways of popularizing its art.

The assembly participants will also learn about cultural life in Moscow and see performances in children's theatres in Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Yerevan, Tbilisi, Saratov and other Soviet cities. They will also see productions for children prepared by adult theatres. An exhibition "The International Soviet Theatre for Children" will be organized in the all-Russia museum of decorative, applied and folk arts.

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FACTS AND EVENTS

The Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Morán has spoken in favour of Spain withdrawing from the NATO Military Committee, the supreme military body of the North Atlantic Organization which comprises chiefs of staff of all the NATO countries with the exception of France. It was difficult to see how Spain could maintain that it does not belong to NATO's military organization while it remained a member of its Military Committee, he said in an interview with the Spanish magazine, "Tiempo". F. Morán also supported the proposals for the establishment of nuclear-free zones, noting that they would promote equilibrium in East-West relations.

The conclusion of this agreement constitutes an attempt to legalize the desire on the part of a number of imperialist monopolies to seize and divide among themselves the most promising

marked by a degree of imprecision and even mistaken solutions from both sides, while the other ended at a point when the formidable champion from Tbilisi expected to gain a more favourable result than mere half a point. The third game, played on September 16, was adjourned at the 41st move, with the contestants having equal material. However, the experienced contender, who played White, had a positional superiority. She was able to show that she can take advantage of this superiority. After the 73rd move, Chiburdanidze conceded defeat.

The score is now 2-1 in Levitina's favour. Let me remind you that she has to score at least 8.5 points to win the 16-game match, or more than half of the games, but the champion needs 8-8 draw to retain the title.

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Botancur blames Western countries

Lima, Colombian President Botancur has said that the huge foreign debts incurred by Latin American countries jeopardize the stability of the democratic system in the countries of the region. He was addressing an international conference in the Colombian city of Cali attended by prominent Latin American economists and political leaders.

If Latin America could expect to have an equitable exchange, average bank lending rates, and free access to the markets of industrially developed nations, the debt problem would shift onto a different plane, and we

would not be notorious for being "exporters of capital", said the head of the Colombian state pointing out the causes of the crisis. In his address he quoted statistics of the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations' Economic Commission for Latin America, according to which the outflow of capital from the countries of the region in 1983 alone stood at more than 28 thousand million dollars.

The Colombian President called for consolidation of "continental solidarity" in the face of this threatening situation.

Imperialist plans to seize the sea bed

(Continued from page 1)

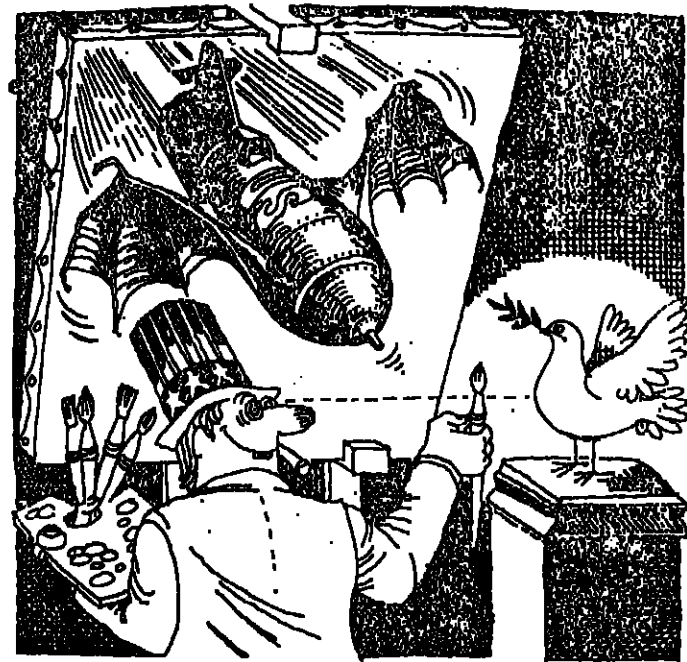
sections of the international area of the sea bed in contravention of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. This action has also been taken in order to carry out uncontrolled activities of prospecting and developing sea bed resources to the detriment of legitimate interests of other states.

The agreement between the eight countries can only be described as a challenge to the entire world community. Resolutely condemning and rejecting this agreement, the Soviet Union will, certainly, ignore its provisions, the statement says.

APPEAL BY WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)

upon them to double their efforts aimed at implementing the final documents of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament which primarily deal with nuclear disarmament. The organization has also called upon the people of the United States to put pressure on their administration to make it follow the steps of the USSR in giving up the strategy of first use of nuclear weapons, which would considerably improve the general atmosphere in the world and increase trust among peoples.



This is the way you should look like... Drawing by Vsevolod Arsenyev

Bonn angry over Andreotti's statement

Bonn. Undisguised irritation has been caused in the official circles of the Federal Republic of Germany, all the way down from the Federal Chancellor, by a statement made by the Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. He is reported to have said during discussions at a festival of the "Unita" newspaper in Rome that it was generally agreed there should be good relations between the two Germanies and that Pan-Germanism should be overcome, since there were two German states, and two they should remain.

As soon as this statement became known here, the Italian Ambassador was immediately

called to the West German Foreign Ministry for clarification.

Neither did those who would like to revise the results of World War II like another statement made by Andreotti during the same discussions to the effect that the Yalta Accords being put into question represents a greater danger than nuclear armaments.

In West Germany, these statements are regarded as manifestations of critical attitudes in Washington's recent attitude towards the German question. In the Washington Post, the article on Andreotti's statement was titled "The Yalta Accords: A German's view".

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

Since the Reagan administration came into power it has supplied more weapons to the rightist regimes in Central America in three years than Washington did in the three preceding decades. This figure does not include the financing of CIA secret operations. The CIA is now carrying out in various parts of the world over 50 military and paramilitary operations—five times more than before Reagan got into the White House.

"Alrique-Aste" magazine, Paris

VIEWPOINT

Dmitry BELSKY

The old theme with new nuances

A short while ago, J. Hughes and the American Ambassador in Pakistan Hinton spoke about certain "violations of Pakistani borders by Afghan and Soviet troops". Similar allegations, prompted by Washington (and taken up by the mass media in the West), had previously been made by the authorities in Islamabad. This tendentious propaganda was exposed by competent authorities in the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Today, this same theme has been taken up with new nuances which lay bare its underlying causes. False notions as to what will happen in the future are now supplemented with declarations that the United States will react to any request by the Pakistani authorities. This is exactly what Ambassador Hinton said in Islamabad, signalling to the local newspapers that they should spread another batch of slander against the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on their pages. These new ideas have been introduced into the scenario of Washington's psychological attack on Islamabad for a reason. The American administration does not seem to favour the announcement made by the UN Secretary-General's

personal envoy Diego Cordovez, that there had been some progress and hopes in the talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Washington had earlier been pressurizing Pakistan into taking a tough line during the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan held in Geneva at the end of August. Now that the talks are over, a large-scale psychological campaign has been mounted.

The aim of this campaign is obvious—to intensify the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan territory and to encourage Pakistan to take a more active part in it.

It may be recalled that the Reagan administration has spent more than 300 million "official dollars" on the training of gangster units and that the CIA, in complete secrecy, annually spends extra 100 million dollars on a campaign of terror, pogroms and provocations which their hired bandits are perpetrating against Afghanistan.

The Afghan counter-revolutionaries when the Afghan army routed a large gang in the Panjshir Valley last spring. Washington is also galled by the Afghan soldiers who are successfully liquidating the outlaws in Herat, Andarab, Khost and other parts of the country and who keep under their control the caravan paths along which armaments are being smuggled to the rebels from Pakistan. It hates to see the internationalist assistance the limited contingent of Soviet troops is giving the Afghan people. That is why Washington is making such efforts to encourage Pakistani authorities to get more involved in anti-Afghan activities, expend the scope of operation of the counter-revolutionaries engaged in killing, maiming and destructive activities in Afghanistan.

These efforts yield some results. Islamabad is increasing its interference in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. There is an influx of weapons, including the most sophisticated, to the Afghan gangsters with assistance and participation of Pakistani authorities. The number of camps for training these outlaws on Pakistani territory is growing. Islamabad's complicity in the exten-

sion of the war against Afghanistan is so obvious even to itself that it is trying to create an international image for its interference in Afghan internal affairs. Several camps for training the criminals are reported in the foreign press to have been moved from Pakistan to the province of Xinjiang in China.

The statement made by the American Ambassador in Islamabad was made to encourage Zia ul-Haq to expand the range of his involvement in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, so that the Pakistani authorities have no misgivings about the "need" to escalate the war. In other words, the statement can be interpreted as follows: Have no fear and increase your interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs, for the United States will always be ready to come to your aid.

Various military installations are already being set up in Pakistan in order to provide logistic support for American troops. Electronic surveillance and monitoring bases have been built in Serghodha, Gwader, Peshawar, Karachi and Islamabad. Pakistan has consented to offer its territory and supports for use as landing sites for American rapid deployment troops.

Joined by the US State Department, the present campaign to intimidate Pakistan with "Soviet and Afghan invasion" and promises of American assistance to Pakistan is designed to incite the country to get more involved in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. It is also intended to create obstacles for a political settlement of tensions between the two countries and to push Islamabad into taking further steps towards military cooperation with the United States.

RACE DISCRIMINATION THOSE 'FOR' THOSE 'AGAINST'

New York. As of this year, 60 states have ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, disclosed in a report of the Secretary General Mr. Javier Perez Cuellar, director of the UN Secretariat. The convention, which the United States has not ratified, is a landmark in the history of the world, as it is the first time that the world has agreed to a binding instrument to combat racial discrimination.

In the UN distribution, the United Nations of which have ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, are urged to fight against racism as the most serious crime against humanity.

There is a growing awareness of the danger of racial discrimination, and the United Nations is working to combat it. The United Nations is working to combat it. The United Nations is working to combat it.

REPORT BY INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Washington. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has published its annual report on the world economy. The report points out that the world economy is facing a period of adjustment. The report points out that the world economy is facing a period of adjustment.

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A PROGRAMME OF ACTIONS OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS

Tokyo. Ever since the struggle for peace against nuclear weapons has been the main aim, the Japanese trade unions have been active in various fields. The Japanese trade unions have been active in various fields.

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Stronger military alliance in the making

The trend has shaped for "stronger military alliance" between the "alliance forces", a rather exact name adopted in Japan for its powerful armed forces, and the US troops deployed in the country, with a special emphasis being placed on coordination of joint Japanese-American combat operations. This is the main task of recurrent exercises involving all the branches of the American and Japanese forces and second and staff exercises. The Japanese National Defence Agency has been working out plans for using "self-defence" ships for combat protection of American Navy forces in case of emergency. This test is the most threatening one, as it is the only one which has not been carried out by the military cooperation between Japan and the US.

The photos: Japanese military technology parading at a defence military base (top); the latest US Navy destroyer, "Oscar", which is reported to be capable of carrying nuclear weapons, entering a Japanese port of Yokosuka.

FACTS and EVENTS

Q. Bundeswehr has started military maneuvers code-named "Sieg Igt", the biggest since World War II. They are being held in West Germany's eastern regions and taking part are US and Canadian troops. In West Germany, there are 55,000 soldiers, 14,000 tanks, hundreds of armoured cars, helicopters and other military equipment.

Q. According to news agencies, the state socialist bloc of the PRC has confirmed that 10 million people died in the "big leap forward" years 1958 and 1960.

Q. An emergency session of the French parliament has finally approved a bill on press freedom with the view of limiting the power of the newspaper.

Mafiosi-slaveholders

Q. The Italian mafia have been credit numerous critics from financial machinations. The mafia have been credit numerous critics from financial machinations.

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PLASTIC SPANNER

More than two hundred foreign firms have shown interest in an "Instant" spanner made of plastic, the invention of J. Solar of the Prague Research Institute of Technology and Economics of Engineering. Today, this spanner is manufactured commercially at a factory in Czechoslovakia. It screws, more properly, plastic nuts used in the assembly of pipes for transporting compressed air, oil, chemically aggressive liquids and many other substances. In order to screw the plastic nut into place, one exerts an effort about one-tenth of that required in tightening a metal nut. More often than not, a metal spanner breaks the thread. Apart from saving time and binding material.

This new breathing cocktail, called the Hydrex, can be used at depths of 400 metres, spokesman for the Comex company which carried out the tests claim.

Simultaneously, the company is now working on a mixture which will hopefully enable man to work at a depth of 1,200 metres.

REACHING OCEANIC DEPTHS ON A FOREST CLEARING

Two per cent of oxygen and 98 per cent of hydrogen! Though it sounds like fire-damp, six French researchers used this mixture for 18 days in a threshold environment created in a pressure chamber and corresponding to a depth of 300 metres below sea level.

Three professional divers, two doctors and an engineer were testing a new breathing mixture on a forest clearing near Versailles.

During their tests, the team

OF INTEREST

A book of laughter. Travellers to the Bermuda Islands are offered a host of original souvenirs, including items made of seashells, corals, etc. But the visitors give preference to the telephone directory of Hamilton, the islands' administrative centre. When they go back home they read the directory to their acquaintances who roll from laughter. What is the secret of the directory? Each family name in the directory is supplemented with the person's nickname like Long Leg, Hollow-in-the-Ship, Big Mouth, Knave, Lucky Devil, etc.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A SEEMING PARADOX

Recent public opinion polls, writes A. Paklad in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, show that Americans are anxious over President Reagan's policies. His myopic line towards confrontation with the Soviet Union, an increasing danger of nuclear war, US aggressiveness in the Middle East and Central America, the growing budget deficit, etc., are just some painful spots on the body of the Reagan administration. However, the president remains to be more popular than his policies—an only seeming paradox.

The fact is that political undelays and failures are patched up by a well developed public opinion control system with the president being in it the central figure, hence his being known in the USA as the great communicator. As an American journalist wittily put it, the US mass media has long become a billboard of the White House.

AMERICANS ATTACK UNITED NATIONS

American attacks against the United Nations are the subject of an article contributed to IZVESTIA by G. Morozov, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Association for the United Nations.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the United States has been attacking the United Nations since it was founded as an international organization. However, at the initial stages when the United States had an obedient voting machinery in the General Assembly, the object of these attacks was the unanimous vote principle in the Security Council where the Soviet veto played insurmountable obstacles to American expansionism.

However, the times have changed. The collapse of the colonial system has increased the number of UN members more than threefold after the emergent states had joined the United Nations. This broke down the American voting machine in the UN. On more and more occasions, the United States and its allies find themselves in a solid minority during the vote on international issues in the General Assembly. This has added to the irritation in the American reaction which has been felt particularly strongly during the years of the Reagan administration in office. The United States has been completely destroying the undoubted positive achievements made in the past by the United Nations. It lambastes this most representative international organization calling it an "arena for senseless disputes", a "tyranny of irresponsible majority", etc.

DREAMING OF THE 'GREAT GERMANY'

O. Vukobratovic comments as follows: In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on the recent appointment of West German Admiral K.-J. Thaler as Chief of Staff, Supreme Allied Forces, Northern Europe, at Koln, an Oslo suburb. Never before has a West German Bundeswehr officer occupied such a high position in the NATO north European command. And hardly one may regard it as a simple "change of guards" now that revanchism has become an official policy of the present West German Government. By dreaming of the Great Germany the West German militaristic circles are trying by hook or by crook to force their men into the NATO high echelon thereby to ensure NATO serving their revanchist ends, with the Bundeswehr's military presence in the north of Europe being considered especially significant in this context.

CLOSING IN THE TRIANGLE

Commenting on the visit to Tokyo by Chun Doo Hwan, the head of the regime in Seoul, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in PRAYDA:

Having set itself the aim of converting the Asian and Pacific region into an area for the deployment of forward-based nuclear weapons, the American strategists are no longer content with bilateral agreements which the United States has with Japan and South Korea. It would like to turn these military liaisons into a triangle, and for this purpose it is doing all it can to push its Far Eastern allies towards each other.

Going to Tokyo, Chun Doo Hwan expected to get more arms which would lay onto the Japanese taxpayers shoulders an additional burden—the cost of building up South Korea's military muscle. However, there were no negotiations about the results of the visit either in Seoul or in Tokyo.

During his visit, Chun Doo Hwan also had negotiations on purely military matters, such as interaction between the Japanese and South Korean armed forces in patrolling sea lanes and in blockading international straits. This constituted the essential part of the visit. In fact, we have witnessed another step towards the creation of a military and political triangle between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

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The firemen sorted it out

A sudden request came from a housewife to the fire department in Munich, West Germany, who requested for a fireman's helmet. She told the head of the fire brigade that bottles containing new wine had exploded in her cellar and she would not venture to enter it without a helmet on. The firemen offered to sort out the

situation. They located a pipe into which hot water had unexpectedly been supplied, causing fast boiling of the wine. The investigating fireman did not have to light any fires after performing their gentlemanly duty in the wine cellar.

Museum built on sand. Although there are no deserts in Japan, the country has set up the world's only desert museum. It is situated on the island of Honshu where the wind and the sand have combined to create sand dunes, some of them as high as seventy metres.

Round the Soviet Union

WORK HAS BEGUN ON THE KRYVOY ROG SUPERDEEP BOREHOLE WHICH WILL EVENTUALLY REACH THE DEPTH OF 12,000 METRES. Scientists expect to obtain a better knowledge of the evolution and structure of the Earth's crust. It will improve the accuracy of locating metal ores in the region.

TOURISTS FROM MANY COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD RECENTLY SPENT A DAY ON A SHORE OF AN ISLAND IN THE FRANZ JOSEF ARCHIPELAGO, IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN. They were on a pleasure cruise aboard the "Klavdiya Yelanskaya". This route is operative only once a year, in September. In the course of 20 days they will visit many Arctic islands and such cities as Dudinka, Norilsk, Mirny, Arkhangelsk, and enjoy the sight of the Solovki Islands with their famous architectural monuments.

THE SIPHON ACROSS THE KAMA RIVER MEANT TO CONNECT TWO STRETCHES OF THE URENGOI CENTRE-2 PIPELINE HAS BEEN COMPLETED. This is the third such project near the town of Sarapul. Its length and diameter being considerably greater than those of the previous siphons crossing the river.

Fifth hydro on Vakhsh River

Assembly operations have begun on the first power unit of the Balpaznizkaya hydroelectric station. This 600,000-kilowatt hydro is the fifth on the Vakhsh River in Tajikistan, Central Asia. When the Balpaznizkaya and the sixth Vakhsh hydro—the 3,600 megawatt Rogun plant—are completed, Tajikistan will become the biggest electric energy producer in Soviet Central Asia. Next comes comprehensive development of the Pyandzh River where thirteen hydroes can be built.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NUCLEAR ENERGY: ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION

This year the Soviet Union has marked the 30th anniversary since the first nuclear power station was built. All through that period, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes, the Soviet Union has been offering its expertise in this field to other countries.

Thus, in 1964, a 210-megawatt power unit was launched at the Novovoronezhskaya power station, and in two years time a similar unit was built with Soviet help at the Belinskaya nuclear project in the GDR. In 1971, the Soviet Union switched over to a new series of reactors, the water-moderated reactors of the 440 type, and with minimal delay such reactors appeared in the GDR, Bulgaria, and later, in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. These reactors continue to be built in the above named countries and in Poland and Cuba. Recently water-moderated reactors with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts have been built in this country on a broad basis, and soon nuclear power projects based around such reactors will appear in Bulgaria, the GDR and Cuba.

The aggregate installed power of all nuclear facilities operating in the socialist countries has reached 28,000 megawatts, saving over 80 million tonnes of fuel equivalent a year.

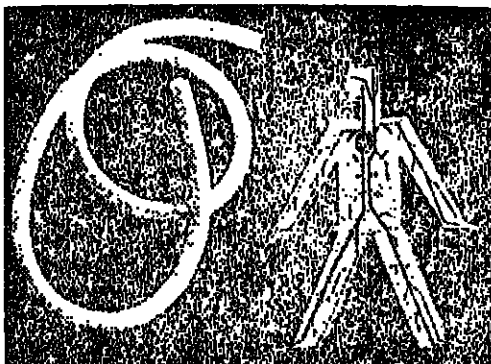
THE VOLGA UNDER SCRUTINY

It was decided to set up a research institute for the Volga River, the first in this country. Its task, TRUD writes, is to study and summarize the environmental human impact within the Volga basin, and to work out recommendations for various research and planning authorities.

Soviet specialists, the newspaper stresses, believe that it is impossible to save the beauty and purity of the river

REPAIRS FOR BLOOD VESSELS

Doctors put great hopes on this spiral-shaped plastic tube. Photo shows an artificial blood vessel which can be used to replace a damaged one in the human body. Scientists everywhere are indefatigably looking for ways to cure people from cardiovascular diseases — ailments of the heart and blood vessels. Today, surgery has



proved highly efficient in the treatment of both. Many previously impossible operations on the blood vessels have now been made possible by Soviet specialists who have designed artificial blood vessels, the patents for their manufacture of which have been purchased by many countries. They have also designed many original methods for examining the cardiovascular system, including ultrasonic echocardiography. Heart surgeons have saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of patients, thereby bringing them back to gainful employment or, as the surgeons themselves put it, improving the quality of their patients' lives.

In recent years, angiology has asserted itself as another important and promising aspect of medical science. It deals with the study of cardiovascular diseases. The USSR has already set up more than one hundred angiological centres. Prevention of vascular diseases and their treatment by means of medicines and surgery constitute the main direction in the work of such centres.

The other picture was taken by our correspondent at one of the centres in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital. Surgeons are performing one of the most complicated operations on blood vessels. Special colour television screens make it possible to follow the course of the operation and video tape recorders — register it. Later these recordings will not only make it possible to analyse the techniques of surgery, but will also serve as splendid educational aids for doctors improving their skills at the centre.

In the near future this Angiological Centre will open its branches in Sukhumi, Batumi, Telavi, Tskhinvali, and other places in the Georgian Republic.

Clean air for Minsk

Cornellons and roses have been harvested in the plantations adjoining the foundry of the Minsk tractor works, Byelorussian capital's largest enterprise. New technology has been introduced here which has sharply reduced the outburst of dust and other wastes into the atmosphere. The flowers which are sensitive to air pollution

now look fine. The building's new gas purification installations and "clean" technologies is provided for by the comprehensive ecological programme now in effect at the works. During the first six months of 1984 alone the enterprise spent about one million roubles for anti-pollution measures.

The people living near the works have already felt the effect, their subjective reactions being confirmed by the monitoring laboratory registering a steep pollution content drop in the air, water and soil.

Minsk now has one of the cleanest air spaces in its locality. The local authorities have prepared a plan for taking certain enterprises beyond the city line.

Unique steel smelter in the making

Adjustment and start-up operations have begun on the project of the Oskol electric-thermal combine, the steel-making shop. The steel-making furnace has been tested in the hot mode.

The local electric smelting facilities form a complex incorporating a new technology for blast-free production of steel. The complex also comprises 110 kV powerful transformer and a steel-making process times. The whole process is completely automated and includes purification facilities.

The first furnace is expected to produce 362,000 tonnes of steel using the blast-free method.

New machine tool from Kharkov

The Kharkov machine-making association, in Ukraine, greatly improved lines, as the first of a new complex control microprocessor has been put into operation. Unlike other numerical control systems, the new control through programming of the machine tool's movements and its position.

To switch the complex new task, the operator only has to key in from the code number of a workpiece and the code it is to be made of. The computer will program the operations on the machine tool's workpiece in a few minutes. The operator also controls the work of the robot feeding work from a storage cabinet. Equipment involved in this.

This first robot-attended machine tool is designed for the Krasnodar tractor works. Before the end of 1985 the Kharkov machine-making association will produce several dozen robot-attended machine tools controlled by a computer.

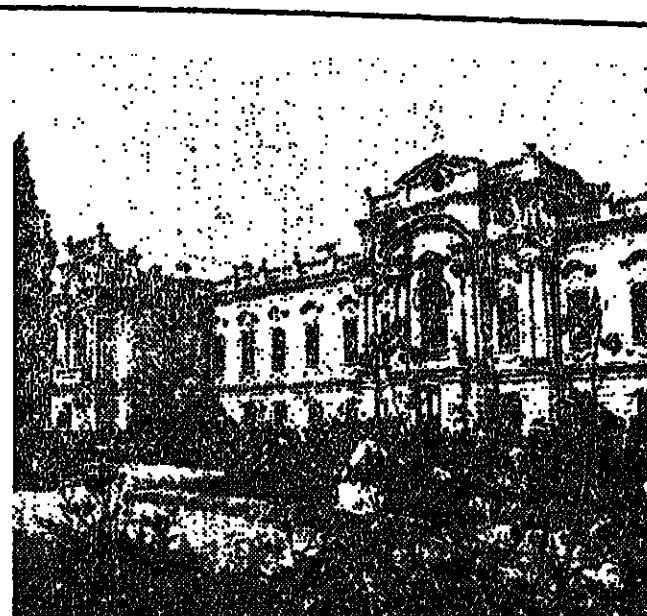
Places to visit

The Blue Palace

The Mariinsky Palace is a two-story building in an elegant, sumptuous Baroque style. Looking extraordinarily light, it is one of the architectural pearls of Kiev erected more than 200 years ago.

Even if you know nothing about architecture you will see that its sister among the city architectural treasures is the Andreievskaya Church designed by the Russian architect Varfolomei (Bartholomew) Rasnitsin. He built both the palace and the church.

In 1810 the upper wooden floor caught fire. Only two side wings and the ground brick



floor remained. In the 1830s the ruins were cleared, the ground floor was covered with a roof, and water-cure baths were opened which caused irreparable damage to the building. Only fifty years later was the palace restored under the guidance of Academician Karl Mayevsky. He revived the facade in Rasnitsin's style. As for the interiors, they were decorated according to the 19th-century style.

The interiors are richly ornamented with sculptures. The central pediment is decorated with two female figures, one symbolizing Justice and the other — Mercy.

Textbooks in 52 languages

School textbooks lead, by the number of publications, in the total volume of publications in the USSR. This is hardly surprising considering the large scale on which education is carried out in the country (about 45 million pupils and more than 140 thousand secondary schools), the obligatory secondary education for young people and the multinational character of Soviet schools.

There are more than one hundred nations and nationalities in the USSR, some with populations counted in tens of millions (Russians, Ukrainians); others — only in several hundred people. Hence the varieties in the volume of textbooks: from the many millions of copies of the Russian ABC book to only several copies of its edition for the children of the Commander Khandi Aleuts numbering only 50 people.

In some schools of the Union republics teaching is done in the native languages; altogether

school textbooks are published in 52 languages. For example, in Uzbekistan teaching in schools is done in Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Kirgiz and Karaikalpak languages and mutually textbooks are published in each of these languages.

Considering the fact that about 120 titles of textbooks are published in the USSR for secondary schools (which teach children the fundamentals of almost twenty natural and humanitarian sciences, world history and literature) and in numerous languages of Soviet nationalities, then it is understandable why 140,000 million copies of textbooks (they are distributed free of charge among the pupils) were printed in the USSR by the beginning of the school year.

At present the USSR has started a large-scale school reform, an important factor of which is further improvement on the entire teaching process, including writing of new and better textbooks and aids.

GLACIERS THAW IN CENTRAL ASIA

Major rivers in Tajikistan have overflowed their banks because of large-scale thawing of glaciers caused by a protracted heatwave in August. The Vakhsh and the Pyandzh, feeding Central Asia's biggest river, the Amudarya, have been receiving 50 per cent more water than usual.

Hydrogeologists, after having flown over mountain glaciers, say that the snow cover of valley glaciers has entirely thawed. Such amounts of water flowing from the mountains have always been sources of trouble and worry. However, this time, specialists believe, the critical threshold won't be reached, as the water is being accumulated in the reservoirs along the banks of the Amudarya. The pond in front of the Nurekaya dam has received hundreds of millions of cubic metres more water, thus causing more electric energy to be produced for the South-Tajik production complex and for the energy ring of Central Asia.

Turkmen cotton

A very hot summer notwithstanding, Turkmen farmers, in Central Asia, have grown a bumper harvest. Cotton is especially good in the area of the Karakum Canal, accounting for half the fields allotted in Turkmenia for cotton. The acreage of fine-fibre varieties grows with every passing year. This year Turkmenia intends to sell the state over 1,240 tonnes of cotton.



Planets given names

It has now become traditional that minor planets receive names suggested by those who discovered them. Not so long ago a message was received at the Leningrad Institute of Theoretical Astronomy from the Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams authorizing the naming of 20 more planets discovered by Soviet astronomers.

The first planet was called Bulgaria. The others are named after O. Melnikov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician D. Likhachev, known for his research into Russian history; famous Russian writers and poets Nekrasov, Gorky, and Mayakovsky; Lesya (in memory of Lesya Ukrainka, the celebrated Ukrainian author). Planet No. 2949 was named after the famous Soviet TV commentator.

Alligators to get preferential treatment

The Central Asian Karakum Desert has been chosen by Soviet zoologists for raising the unique reptile — the Chinese alligator. It is decided to put this pigmy crocodile (scarcely 1.5 m long) in one of the country's southernmost zoos in the Turkmenian capital Ashkhabad.

These kindly creatures hunting slow fishes, molluscs and crustaceans and never attacking anyone on land are less than 200 in number, the Yangtze river basin being their only habitat.

If crocodile tears exist at all, they must be shed by alligators lamenting their fate. Chinese al-

Science and technology

MAN-MADE LUNG

Soviet specialists have come up with a new blood oxygenator (man-made lung). The majority of artificial lungs now in use belong to the so-called contact type oxygenators in which the blood receives oxygen sprayed within its media. This usually results in the subsequent formation of thrombosis hazardous to the life of a patient. Other disadvantages include the need for a donor's blood, the danger of gas bubbles (which can block tiny cerebral vessels) forming in the blood stream, etc.

The majority of these disadvantages have been overcome in the new Soviet membrane oxygenator MGST-122. In it, the blood, like in a human lung, does not come in contact with the gas medium. In the lungs, erythrocytes become enriched with oxygen via the walls of thin capillaries substituted for by membranes in the new man-made lung, thus eliminating most health hazards.

VISION FOR COMPUTER

An electronic computer may distinguish colour and shape when equipped with an organ of vision designed by Tajik scientists, Central Asia.

The idea ripened during observations of celestial bodies. The fact is that even the best of photophores and precision instruments fail to replace the human eye. They for example cannot immediately respond to variation in the luminosity of comets and their flight distance. However, this is very important for studying very fast processes taking place inside celestial bodies and changing their shape. A solution to this problem lies in a perfect device operating in combination with a telescope and a computer and capable of adapting itself to all changes in real time. A functioning model of the human eye was designed, having the same refractory index and other parameters characteristic of living matter. The device comprises light guides transmitting the image to a TV display. The new model simulates all changes pertaining to refractivity and the formation of images.

VIEWPOINT

Passenger transportation in the USSR: successes and drawbacks

Alexei DUMOV

Public transport plays a greater role for the Soviet people than it does for the people of many other countries.

The main distinctive feature of Soviet public transport is low fares. In cities, a tram, trolleybus or an underground ride costs, as a rule, between three and five kopeks (four to seven US cents), regardless of the distance. The fares have not changed for the past three decades, whereas its maintenance and development costs have been constantly growing. That is why the state has to make annual allocations of more than two thousand million roubles to this sphere.

The fares on interurban railway, river and air lines are also several times lower than in the capitalist countries. This means that the expenditures on transport in the budget of Soviet families is much lower than in many other countries.

It may be recalled that in countries where motor industries are developed, with one car for every three to four persons, the automobile infrastructure requires colossal financial, material and human resources. In the Soviet Union this expenditure is considerably lower. Out of a population of 275 million only ten million have cars of their own. Every year, 1.3 million new cars roll off the assembly lines at Soviet motor works marking a steady increase in the fleet of private cars. At the same time, experience shows that most people, particularly in winter, prefer to use public transport which carries nearly 200 million people in this country daily.

A short while ago, the CPSU Central Committee adopted a decision, "On Further Improvements in Passenger Transportation".

The decision notes the positive aspects of transport services provided for the population. Over the past few years, all the constituent republics, territories and regions have commissioned new railway lines and urban and rural transport routes. The rolling stock has been replenished with new modern railway carriages, buses, trolleybuses and trams.

Particularly spectacular is the growth in passenger transportation by underground railway systems. In 1970, their total carried more than 2.5 thousand million passengers but this figure increased to more than 4.1 thousand million in 1983.

Rapid growth has also been observed in the airline traffic. In 1970, the number of air passengers was 71.4 million. In 1983 it reached 109.6 million. The reason for this rise lies in the growing mobility of the Soviet population caused, among other things, by rapid development of new areas in the North, Siberia, and the Far East.

At the same time the decision states that there are serious drawbacks in the organization of transportation. In summer passenger transport is faced with all sorts of difficulties and complications, particularly when travelling by railway. In some places, city transport is operating with strain. Often buses, trams, trolleybuses and underground trains are overcrowded, and the schedule for their operation is not properly observed.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it binding on all ministries and departments responsible for the operation of passenger transportation to remove the shortcomings pointed out in the decision.

Fashion news from Georgia

Fashion designers from Georgia offer a wide range of models for young people — in fact 140 models of dresses, suits, and overalls every year. They are using fashionable silhouettes and popular range of colours, elements of folk costumes, national embroidery patterns, and decorations of beads and silver.



ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ANATOLY SAFIULIN

At the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was being played. "Embrace, millions," the sounds came from the stage. The music and the performers were excellent. One of the soloists attracted particularly great attention. He had a beautiful timbre and excellent delivery, and one got the impression the man himself was music.

It might seem that he had had no other choice apart from music. However, when he was a youth, Anatoly did not even think about art or professional singing. At 10 he became a fitter. It was only in the army that he began to sing with a small orchestra. He later became a student of the Moscow Gnesiny Music School and at the same time began to work with the Russian Song Choir of the USSR Radio Network. During his third year at the school he sang in the chamber choir led by Vladimir Mlain. His dream came true several years ago when he became a soloist with the Moscow Philharmonic Society.

What does this mean? Frequent tours, visits to cities, towns and villages. Concerts on the best stages, in factory workshops and on fields. The repertoire: Arias from operas, romances, folk songs, and parts in oratorios, that is, all genres.

Anatoly Safiulin has a rich repertoire. His inseparable part is his big cantatas and oratorios, the most difficult genres in vocal art. Normally, there are only a few rehearsals before a concert. Within a brief period it is necessary to understand everything hidden in the score. The main work involved in such music is carried out by the singers themselves, Anatoly says. We come to rehearsals with a conductor, even more with an orchestra, then we are well prepared. For the choir, orchestra and other soloists to make a fine ensemble, we must be professionally and technically well trained. Big works create the strongest emotional impressions upon audiences, of course, on the singers too.

His beautiful, "velvety" bass sounds equally well when he sings opera arias, Russian folk songs and romances. He has prepared an interesting programme called "Don Quixote and Melancholies". Forces of good and evil were counterposed in it, contrasting vividly in the music.



of Iberi, Mussenet and Ravel. Recently he sang romances by Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninov, Musorgsky and Sviridov in Leningrad, and that evening he provided his audiences with an opportunity to follow the long path in the development of the genre. Now continuing it, the singer has decided to prepare a new cycle, "From Glinka to Our Day", which is expected to take several seasons.

I love to sing and to travel, Safiulin says. My concerts have taken me to different corners of the world. All this gives a host of impressions and opportunities to learn. I try to reflect in the music I sing everything I see.

Alexandra EGIJAZARYAN

UKRAINIAN-SWISS CO-PRODUCTION SOON

Work has started on plans for a new sci-fi film, "Beyond Time" to be shot by Kiev Dovzhenko Studios (the Ukraine). The film was ordered by Falcon Film and ARIA Production of Switzerland, who will also take part as co-producers.

The film conveys the story of Gondava, a wonderful country. It shows scientists who found a 200-tonne golden sphere on the ocean bed, which was believed to be a part of an ancient temple built by an unknown civilization which ceased to exist 900 million years ago as the result of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Dovzhenko Studios are responsible for building the sets recreating Gondava, a very complex project which is to be completed in a very short period of time, as shooting begins early next year.

Kiev specialists have already

had the experience of building large-scale sets for films, including Soviet-Polish co-production, "Pilot Pirxle". Juan Antonio Bardem, a noted Spanish director, shot there the central scene, the "Reichstag Fire", for his film about Georgi Dimitrov, "The Warning".

'This Was in 1945'

A publicistic film, "This Was in 1945", tells about the humane mission of the Soviet officers who were appointed commanders of German cities and towns in the victorious spring of 1945. This film is being made by the Leningrad Documentary Studios and is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism.

Our film depicts the difficult period when the foundation of

future socialist Germany was being laid in the ruins of the Nazi Reich, says film director Yu. Zanin. Soviet soldiers did not come to the land of the aggressors in order to take revenge. They realized that Hitler's come and go but the German nation remains. One of the chief characters in the film, Colonel in retirement Nikolai Kharlamov, a former commandant of Lubben, opened an orphanage for German children, and this orphanage still bears his name and he still receives many letters from the GDR. Other commandants also maintain correspondence with friends in the sister republic. They have left good memories in Germany.

The team will visit Berlin, Weimar, Potsdam, will meet anti-fascists who fought against Nazis in the underground. One of the episodes will revive the efforts of the Soviet soldiers to save the invaluable paintings of the Dresden Gallery. It is known that the paintings were returned to the German Democratic Republic after their restoration in the USSR.



The Soyuzmultfilm Studios are working on the animated cartoon, "Horacles and Admetus", which is an eulogy of human life and self-sacrifice. The Greek myths are adopted for the film by Anatoly Petrov. The artists drawing the film have studied and adopted ancient Greek pictures.

In the photo: a still from the film.

'Berlin Gives Best Regards to Moscow'

1,200 actors and musicians from the GDR will be performing in Moscow and other Soviet cities during the Days of Culture to be held in the USSR on October 10-19.

The press was told this in Berlin by Dietmar Keller, Deputy Minister of Culture of the GDR. The days are devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazism and to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR, he said. The days will be started by a gala concert in the Bolshoi Theatre by singers of the Dresden Op-

era, the state dance ensemble, the Berlin radio choir and other famous musical companies of the republic. "Berlin Gives Best Regards to Moscow" will be the title of a variety show at the State Central Concert Hall in Moscow. The days will also feature a tour of the Gorky Berlin Drama Theatre and of the Dresden Opera Theatre, new DEFA films, expositions of GDR artists, a show of Meissen china, meetings of GDR and Soviet writers and composers. GDR performers will also go to other Soviet cities.

A HUNDRED YEARS LATER

Slightly less than one hundred years have passed since the last first-night performance of the ballet, "Satanilla or Love in Hell" which has again seen the light of the stage in the theatre, Vanemuine in the Estonian city of Tartu.

This ballet by the French composers F. Benoit and H. Reber is more than 140 years old. In the history of Russian choreography it is known for the fact that it was first produced, under the title, "Le Diable

amoureux" by Marius Petipa when he migrated to Russia in 1847.

The resort of the Estonian ballet-dancers to this ballet is explained in terms of the growing popularity of artistic creation of the past. The "retro" style which has become popular in the theatre and cinema, is now spreading to old choreography which attracts, with its arcaic, naïveté, profoundly romantic feelings, and the strict classical character of the dancing.

The celebrated Indian dancer Uma Sharma (in the photo) consults the young member of the White Lotus ensemble, Angelina Morozova. The ensemble was set up at the Mayak Palace of Culture in Moscow two years ago. It has sixty members aged between 12 and 25 who are schoolchildren, college students and workers. They dance folk and classical Indian dances.



WHAT'S ON!

September 18-21

THEATRES

A fantasy based on Alexander Grin's story. Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Serf-motiva SU. Metro Biblioteka Imeni Lenina. The Fire in a White Night (Gorky Film Studio). Based on Yu. Stillova's novel, "The Fire", the film tells about real events which took place in the summer of 1971 near a Tunguska village when several thousand hectares of forests perished in fire. Cinema: "Krasnoye Presnyak" (5 Mantulinskaya St. Metro Ullisa 1905 Code.

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St. 18—A concert of Strauss' melodies. 20 — Kaiman, "Evening Visitors". 21 — Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess". Obraztsov Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Samotchnaya St. 19—Pospilova, "The Princess and the Echo". 20 — "This is the Central Puppet Theatre. Broadcasting". 21 — "An Unusual Concert".

FILMS

The Shipping World (Mocfilm Studios). Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (13 Ustyevicha St. Works by Valentin Cherkasov from

BUSINESS

Sogecred at 'Lesdrevmash-84'

At "Lesdrevmash-84", an international exhibition now on in Moscow, a number of Italian firms and the Buckeye company of the USA are represented by the Sogecred company of Switzerland.

The exhibition is of great importance for us, an MNI correspondent was told by Mauro Manfredi, deputy director of the SNIA BPD Moscow office. Jointly with Buckeye we are displaying a project for a major cellulose plant to be built in the Mari Autonomous Republic on a turn-key basis. Leaf-bearing trees which are to be used are less expensive than coniferous trees usually used for the purpose. Therefore the project is one of the main lines for our cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. We have carried out joint tests and exchan-

get data. The project in question is a specific example of our sound business contacts.

After the exhibition is over a team of specialists from the SNIA BPD and Buckeye will go to Bratsk, Irkutsk and other Soviet cities having cellulose production. Later Soviet experts will go to the USA to learn about production facilities based around Buckeye technology. We hope that the project we have designed will be approved by the Soviet side and that we shall take part in building both the plant and the town which will spring up around it.

Before the end of the exhibition the companies Castelli, Conini, Impla, SNIA BPD and Buckeye will arrange symposiums on cellulose production, wood-working and other related subjects.

'TECHNOLOGY DAYS' IN RIGA

For the second time in ten years Riga, capital of Latvia, is organizing with CKD Praha, a joint venture with CKD Praha, is organizing "Technology Days" in the Latvian capital, Riga.

Citizens of Riga know very well the nice-looking and convenient trams made by CKD Praha. For many years Latvian

railway car builders have been co-operating with their Prague colleagues, engineers of the Baltic railway manning Czechoslovak diesel locomotives. The show features truck cranes, equipment for manufacturing building materials, ceramics, diesel locomotives and generators.



The Rauma-Repoli company of Finland has mounted a large display at the "Lesdrevmash-84" international exhibition for wood-working technology. It shows its processes for making wood-particle boards, wafer chips and for wood polishing, etc. "We have been doing business with the Soviet Union already for 15 years," Aarno Laatikainen, Rauma-Repoli's sales manager said to an MNI correspondent. "At the present time we are delivering to your country 26 complete factories. Since 1962, Soviet Prommashimport alone has signed contracts with us worth 100 million rubles." In the photo: Aarno Laatikainen (centre) with Soviet specialists.

Cooperation on the railways

Poland is the biggest Soviet partner in the field of railway traffic. Thus, last year alone, the traffic of goods intended for the Soviet Union and carried via Poland was 10,958 thousand tonnes, and another 19,469 thousand tonnes were conveyed from the Soviet Union to other destinations via Poland's railways. These figures continue to grow.

Therefore Nikolai Konarev and Janusz Kaminski, the two countries' railway transport ministers, have had much to discuss at their last meeting in Moscow. The accompanying Polish delegation was given the opportunity to learn about the operation of various Soviet railway services.

The negotiations underscored the need for more contacts between research and operating units, more so that a certain experience in this field has already been gained. Particularly successful was the joint project to build a railway between the Vladimir-Volynskiy — Hrubieszow frontier point and the Katowice metallurgical combine. The 197 km branch has streamlined the supply of Soviet iron ore to the Polish furnaces and of the Polish coal, sulfur and other cargoes to the Soviet Union. The USSR in this venture was responsible for various machinery, rails and sleepers, and built a bridge across the Bug River. Work now continues on the modernization of the Brest, Chernyakhovsk, Svisloch and Dzerzhinskaya Novaya stations.

The ministers also agreed on Polish construction organizations building and reconstructing railways in the USSR.

Vladimir SINEDUBSKY

Leipzig fair ends

The traditional autumn international Leipzig fair has ended.

The USSR and the GDR showed many exhibits this year particularly. Trade and economic relations between the two countries are developing dynamically.

During the fair the USSR and the GDR signed a 6,000 million-ruble worth of trade contracts.

Mutual trade grows

The Austrian press carries reports of a significant expansion of Austria's trade with the USSR. Export to the Soviet Union has grown considerably. In the first half of 1983 it grew by 39.8 per

cent, that is by 7,200 million schillings. Austria increased its export of machines, industrial equipment, vehicles, etc., as well as its import of energy fuels from the Soviet Union.

Intourist news

TOUR OF SEVEN CITIES

We have come to the Soviet Union to see, besides Moscow, the sights of Volgograd, Tbilisi, Sochi, Kiev, Vilnius and Leningrad. These are big cities situated in different climatic zones in the country's south, west, and Baltic area. Volgograd is a specific attraction for us, we heard so much about its heroic defence during World War II. The twelfth tour of our group are people of different occupations—teachers, doctors, and workers—from Sydney, Queensland and two states in South Australia. We started our tour of Mos-

cow with a visit to its environs, the capital's so-called green belt. Moscow is a city full of greenery. Today we visited the Lenin State Library, one of the world's biggest book repositories. A cocktail party organized for us by Intourist was a pleasant surprise. This is not my first visit to the USSR. I attended the Moscow 1980 Olympics. The opening ceremony at the Lenin Stadium in Lushniki was an imposing spectacle. At the end I would like to share my impressions about

meeting a Muscovite, whose name I don't know—when I lost my way and the trolleybus carried me I don't know where. She showed me the way to the hotel and even accompanied me. In Moscow I saw your paper on sale at a newsstand, for me it looked like an old friend. In Australia it is very popular with people, who are interested in life in the Soviet Union.

Yelena KHANGA
In the photo: Torrey Hickman in front of the Moscow Friendship House.

The Centre for International Trade invites you to Days of Azerbaijani Cuisine to be held here from September 25 to October 10.

Mercury restaurant and the Atrium and Mall bars will offer you, with exceptional Oriental hospitality, the pick of Azerbaijani cuisine. Moreover, from 9 o'clock p.m. the restaurant will entertain you with the Gysulistan floor show.

Come to us to enjoy Oriental pleasures!

For further information please dial 253-27 00 or 253-27 63

Address: Moscow, 12 Krasnaya Presnenskaya Embankment

Clean room symposium

Clean rooms in which dust is virtually eliminated have become a very important element in several technologies, especially in the electronics industry. The dust-free environment is ensured by very complex equipment, and special non-dustable materials used in building the walls, floors and ceilings.

Clean rooms recently became the subject of a symposium, sponsored by the Fexima company of Finland, which took place in the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

The chief exhibit displayed at the exhibition accompanying the symposium was a clean room — the fruit of a 15-year effort by the Kojia company, Finland. The system fully eliminates penetration of dust or bacteria in a working place, with all the particles emanating

Contacts and contracts

The USSR Civil Aviation Minister, Boris Bugayev, has held talks with Hungarian Transport Minister Legos Urban, during which satisfaction was expressed with the cooperation between Aeroflot and the Hungarian airline, MALÉV. The two Ministers also discussed questions of further development and expansion of cooperation in the area of civil aviation.

An international engineering fair in which 2,500 firms and foreign trade organizations from 29 countries are taking part, has opened in Brno, Czechoslovakia. Soviet foreign trade organizations traditionally show the biggest display.

